A NEW SPECIES OF GALIUM (RUBIACEAE) FROM TEXAS

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ABSTRACT. A new diploid species from Texas is described, *Galium correllii* (Rubiaceae), with figures showing some morphological details.

The following new species of *Galium*, specimens of which were sent to me by Donovan S. Correll, has no close relatives that I have been able to discover. Dr. Correll collected it in flower on May 9, 1967, and at his request it was collected in fruit on July 13, 1967, by John Crutchfield and Richard Mitchell (*3393*). So far as is known, it occurs only in one canyon, described thus by Dr. Mitchell: "a single V-shaped canyon about 300 feet long. Water seeps through cracks, and channels the rocks in a peculiar fashion; the *Galium* is pendulous from the overhanging ledges. The fruit . . . is a juicy berry of purple-maroon color and is shaped like a football . . .". Dr. Correll writes that "there were a dozen or so plants 'plastered' to the surface of an overhanging cliff", and "growing in clumps or often pendulous sprays."

It is with pleasure that I name this interesting new species for its discoverer.

GALIUM **correllii** Dempster sp. nov.

Plantae perennes humiles hirsutae, cespitosae vel e fissuras petrarum pendentes. Nodi quadrifolii, foliis lanceolatis apicibus attenuatis. Flores perfecti, corollis campanulatis lacteis purpureotinctis. Fructus glabri ellipsoidei carnosuli atropurpurei. Chromosomata 22.

Type: Eagle Nest (Langtry) Canyon, east edge of Langtry, Val Verde Co., Texas, *D. S. Correll 34155* (UC 1324395, isotype LL).

Small, gray-green matted perennials, woody only at base. Stems and leaves densely hispid with spreading hairs. Nodes about as long as leaves, or sometimes a little longer. Leaves 4 to a node, the true leaves a little larger than the stipules, commonly 4 to 6 mm long, sessile, broadly lanceolate, 1-nerved, drawn to a delicate point tipped with one or more long slender hairs, both surfaces with stomata; steroid cells absent. Flowers perfect, very short-pedunculate above a pair of reduced leaves. Corollas white or creamy, tinged with purple, campanulate, the tube about 1 mm long, the lobes a little longer, papillose, especially at tips. Ovaries oblong, minutely papillose. Fruits a little fleshy, ellipsoidal, maroon, glabrous, about 2½ mm long, separating when ripe and dry into two slender nearly black carpels. Chromosomes 22 (i.e., diploid).

The campanulate corollas of this *Galium* would put it into the genus

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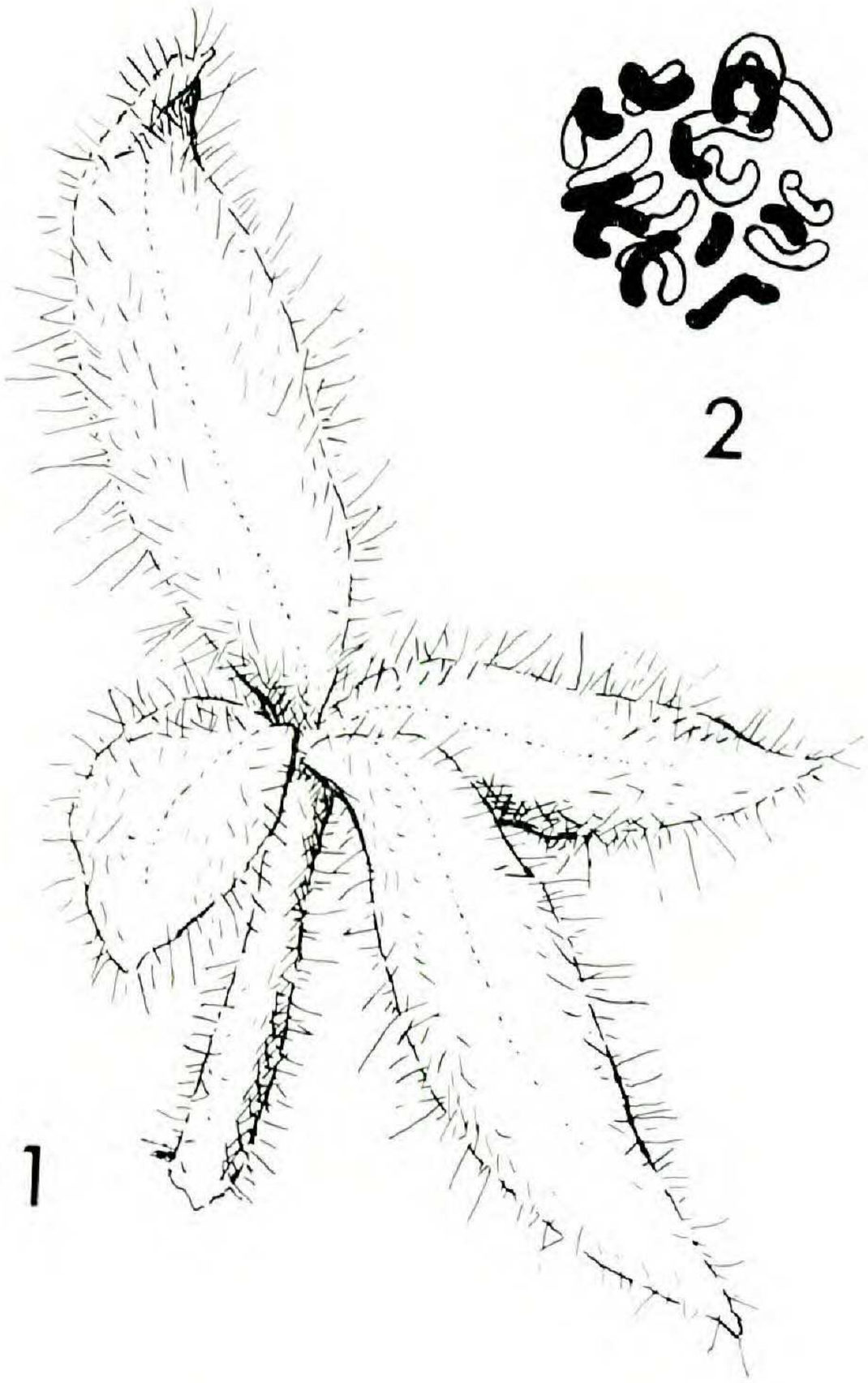
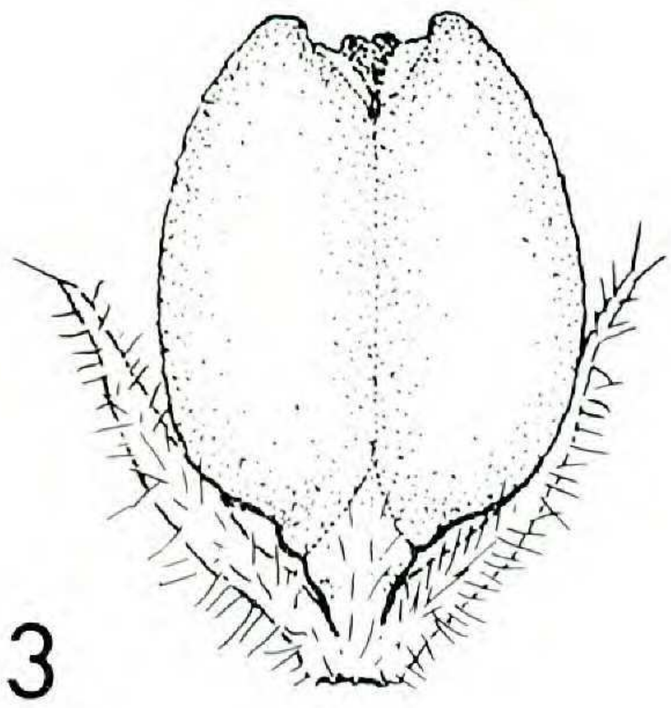
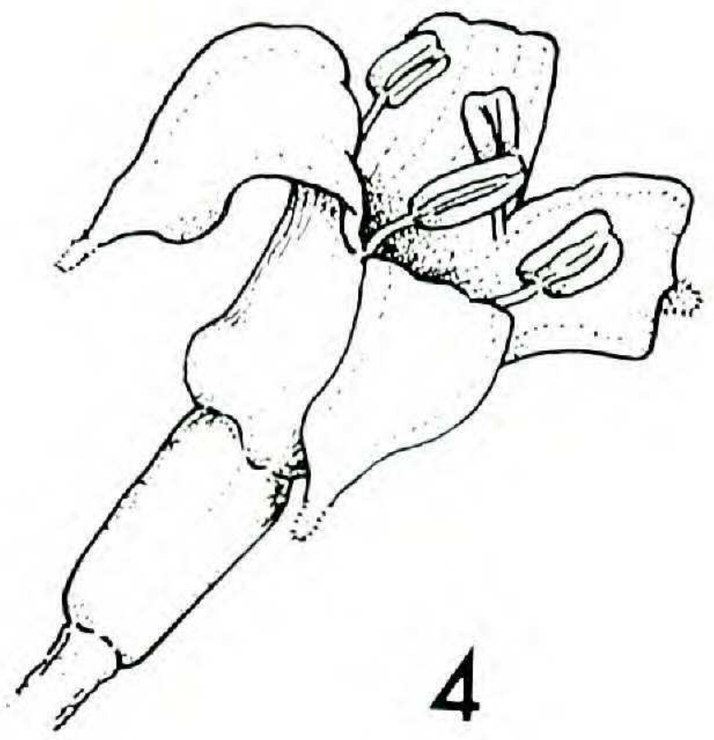
SIDA 3 (4): 249—251. 1968.







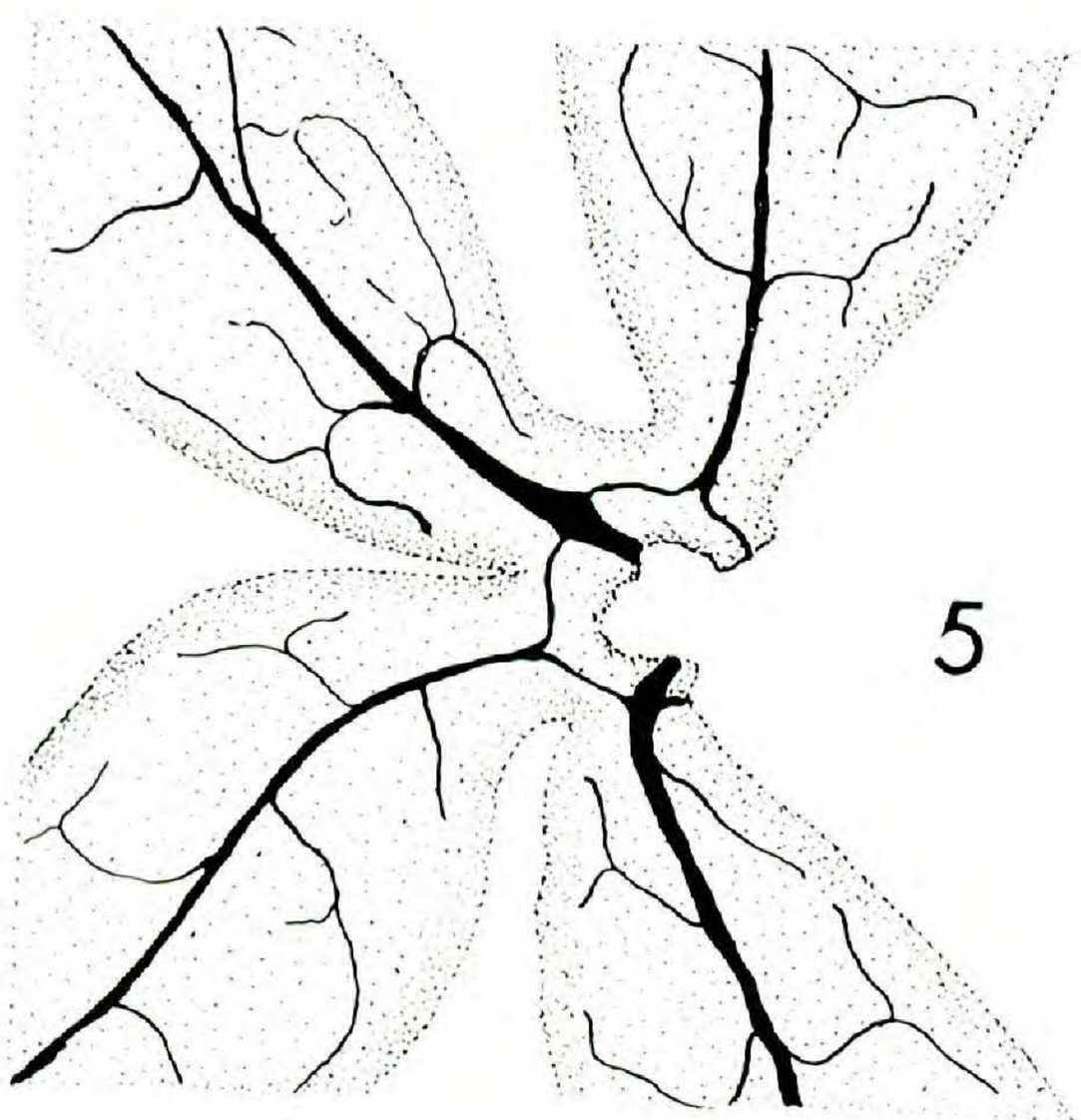


Fig. 1. *Galium correllii* Dempster sp. nov. 1) Node showing 2 leaves and 2 smaller stipular appendages × 14. 2) Somatic prophase × 3400. 3) Fruit × 14. 4) Flower × 14. 5) Cleared leaf bases to show single nerves and connections to basal vascular ring, × 20. 6) Leaf apex × 32.

Asperula, were it from the Old World. However, the corolla tubes are not longer than those of *G. hilendiae* Demp. subsp. *kingstonense* Demp. of the *G. multiflorum* complex. All of *G. hilendiae* and much of *G. multiflorum* sensu stricto have more or less campanulate corollas. For further discussion on this point, the reader is referred to Dempster and Ehrendorfer 1965, pp. 294-295.

REFERENCE

DEMPSTER, L. T. AND F. EHRENDORFER. 1965. Evolution of the *Galium multiflorum* complex in Western North America. II. Critical Taxonomic Revision. Brittonia 17:289-334.